Type Specimen: A fine grained sandstone cast (Univ. Calif. at Los Angeles, Cat. No. *3385*) collected by J. E. Eaton and G. A. Macdonald from a megafossil zone designated "MF20" by J. E. Eaton, in Earnest's Canyon, Caliente Mountains, eastern San Luis Obispo County, California (Univ. Calif. at Los Angeles locality No. 477). This fossil zone is apparently in the upper part of the middle of the Temblor horizon, middle Miocene.

This new species is closely related to *Neptunea* (*Sulcosipho*) *stantoni* (Arnold)[1] of the Purisima and Merced formations of the coastal regions of middle California but it is considerably larger and has a relatively much lower spire. It belongs to the section *Clinopegma* Grant and Gale,[2] which includes in addition to *"Buccinum" unicum* Pilsbry,[3] the genotype, *Neptunea* (*Sulcosipho*) *magna* (Dall)[4] and *stantoni* (Arnold). It recalls *Buccinum viridum* Dall,[5] a living whelk from deep water off the Channel Islands of southern California, but the new Miocene species has a longer canal and is very much larger. The new species is named in honor of Mr. J. E. Eaton whose enthusiastic field work has added much to our knowledge of California stratigraphy.

A NEW DRYMAEUS FROM BARRO COLORADO ISLAND, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

BY JAMES ZETEK,
Balboa, C. Z.

DRYMAEUS PILSBRYI, n. sp. Pl. 13, fig. 1. The shell is excessively thin and fragile, imperforate, ovate, of 4.5 whorls, glossy, translucent, having four narrow chestnut-brown bands on a pellucid-whitish ground, the bands situ-

[1] *Chrysodomus stantoni* Arnold, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 34, p. 386, pl. 37, fig. 4, 1908.
[2] Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, p. 660, 1931.
[3] Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 57, p. 102, 1905; vol. 59, p. 244, pl. 20, fig. 7, 1907. Japan.
[4] *Chrysodomus* (*Ancistrolepis*) *magnus* Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 17, p. 709, pl. 29, fig. 5, 1895.
[5] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, p. 320, pl. 6, fig. 9, 1889.

ated close below the suture, above and below the periferal region and on the base; apex dark. The first 1½ whorls have characteristic *Drymaeus* sculpture, followed by about two whorls with unequal wrinkles of growth and a microscopic sculpture of pits in spiral series, much less close and regular than those of the embryonic whorls. On the last whorl these are obsolete and the surface smooth except for the wrinkling; there being strong wrinkles at wide intervals with smaller ones between them. The aperture is large, ovate, the lip thin, unexpanded. Columella thin, straight above.

Length 11 mm., diam. 8 mm., aperture 6.3 mm. Type, 162124 A.N.S.P.

Length 9.8 mm., diam 7.5 mm., aperture 6.5 mm. 25296 Zetek coll.

This species differs from *D. translucens* by the excessive tenuity of the shell, hardly thicker than tissue paper, by the spaced wrinkles of the later whorls and by the details of the color pattern. Named for Dr. H. A. Pilsbry who has contributed so much to our knowledge of Panama land shells.

This species has also been collected near Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, on mango trees, and one specimen was collected by me on a leaf of the coconut palm on the mainland close to Ustupu (Portogandi), San Blas coast (Atlantic side). The San Blas shell is more slender than the type, but has the same sculpture and color pattern. It measures, length 8.3 mm., diam. 5.7 mm. The type was collected on an avocado tree on Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Panama Canal Zone.

NEW FLORIDA PEARLY MUSSELS

BY BERLIN HART WRIGHT

UNIO (ELLIPTIO) WEBBIANUS, sp. nov. Pl. 10, figs. 1, 2.

Shell thin, ovate, polished, epidermis reddish, growth lines smoothly rounded and a trifle darker than the disc. Rayless in all stages of growth. Beaks not prominent, sculptured by a series of double loops and much eroded. Umbonal ridge prominent but not sharply angled. Umbones